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(54) **Light weight table structures.**

(57) A table includes a table top made of a light weight core covered with a washable coating or liner. The liner extends beyond the edges of the core to define a channel which receives finishing pieces which provide the table edge with a curved surface. A metal framework is received in channels in the bottom of the table surface. Leg receiving bosses are fixed to the framework. The table's legs are threadably secured to the table top via the bosses. This provides a table which is light weight and which may be shipped flat.

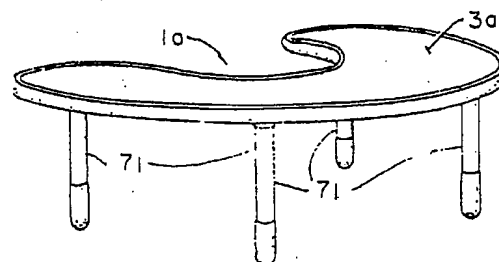


FIG. 1A

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Background of the Invention

This invention relates to furniture for use in nurseries, kindergarten classrooms and the like, and in particular to tables for use in such rooms.

Tables have long been used in nurseries, kindergarten classrooms, and the like. In this environment, it is desirable that the tables be easily cleaned, that it can support the weight of a small child, and that no sharp corners be present. It is also important that the furniture be light weight, so that it may be easily moved if necessary. In addition, it is further desirable to provide a cushioning type means around the perimeter of the table surface, and in this particular instance, comprises a continuous molding that is sufficiently resilient such that when it is encountered, it has some give, in order to prevent any injury to the infant, particularly when such tables are used within a nursery setting.

Further, for purposes of shipping, it is desirable that the storage unit can be sold in an unassembled state, and then be easily assembled on site.

Summary of the Invention

One object of the present invention is to provide tables for use in nurseries, kindergarten rooms, etc.

Another object is the provision of such tables which are made of light weight material.

Another object is the provision of such tables which are strong and sturdy.

Another object is the provision of such tables which are easily cleaned.

Another object is the provision of such tables which may be easily assembled, preferably without the use of tools.

Another object is the provision of such tables which are economical and simple to produce.

A further object of this invention is to provide a table having a cushioning form of peripheral edge continuously around its perimeter.

These and other objects will become apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the following disclosure and accompanying drawings.

Briefly stated, a table of the present invention includes a table top made from a core covered with a coating or liner. The liner extends beyond the edges of the core to define a channel. A finishing piece received in said channel to give the table a curved edge surface. A channel is formed in the table top lower surface to receive reinforcing members. The reinforcing members join together to define corners. Internally threaded bosses are secured to the reinforcing members at the corners to receive the tables legs. The legs have an externally threaded upper portion which is threadably received in the bosses.

The table core or medium is preferably made of corrugated paperboard, honey-combed paperboard,

expanded foam, or expanded resin. These are light weight materials and are used to keep the table from getting too heavy. This will allow the table to be moved with ease when necessary.

The finishing pieces include an elongate member having a foot section having a series of legs which are received in the edge channel and a head section extending outwardly from said channel. The head section defines the generally curved surface of tables edge. If the table has rounded edges, such as a round table or an arcuate table, a single finishing piece is used. This finishing piece is preferably flexible so that a single piece may be used to circumscribe the entire table, and also has inherent resiliency to provide a cushioning effect around the table perimeter.

If the table is polygonal, two finishing pieces are used. A straight finishing piece is applied to the edges. The straight or elongate member includes a wall separating the head section from said foot section and a web extending between ends of the finishing member legs to define a generally hollow member. This makes the finishing member more rigid. The second piece is a curved piece which fits around the table's corners. This corner member includes a front wall and a back wall joined by a web. The front and back walls are received in the channel. The web is generally arcuate to form the outer edge of the table. Preferably, the curved and straight finishing members interfit with each other. The curved finishing member has a lip at an end of its legs which is received in the straight finishing piece.

The table's legs are made of hollow metal or hard polymer tubes. The use of hollow tubes provides for a sturdy table which is light of weight. A foot piece is received in the bottom of the leg. The foot has a rounded ground engaging portion and an annular lip which is received within said leg. The leg is also provided with a coating which encloses the leg's foot and at least a lower portion of leg. A further purpose of the rounded ground engaging portion at the bottom of each foot, of a table leg, is to provide cushioning in the resting of the table upon the floor or ground, and likewise, prevents the generation of any rust rings, which can frequently occur, where metal legs are used upon tables of this type, and because of frequent mopping of the floor surface by the maintenance service, eventually provides the formation of rust rings, due to the repeat wetting of the bottom of the metal table legs. This is avoided through the use of the ground engaging portions of this invention, which are generally formed of polymer, and eliminates this predicament.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGS. 1A-1F are perspective, front elevational, top plan, back elevational, bottom plan, and side elevational views, respectively, of a curved table of the present invention;

FIG. 1G shows an alternate construction for the underside of the table of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 2A-2D are perspective, top plan, side elevational, and bottom plan views, respectively of a round table incorporating the present invention. FIGS. 3A-3E are perspective, side elevational, top plan, front elevational, and bottom plan views, respectively, of a rectangular table incorporating the present invention.

FIGS. 4A-4D are perspective, top plan, elevational, and bottom plan views, respectively, of a square table incorporating the present invention. FIG. 4E shows an alternate construction of the square table, shown from its underside;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 5--5 of FIGS. 1C and 2B;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 6--6 of FIGS. 1B, 2D, 3D, and 4C;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 7--7 of FIGS. 1E, 2D, 3E, and 4D;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view, partly broken away, taken along line 8--8 of FIGS. 1F, 2C, 3D, and 4C;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 9--9 of FIGS. 3C and 4B;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 10--10 of FIG. 4B;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view taking along line 11-11 of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is an isometric view of a modified form of connector for holding the ends of the peripheral cushioning and finishing piece as installed around the periphery of a table; and

FIG. 13 is a sectional view taken along the line 13-13 of FIG. 12.

Corresponding reference numeral refer to similar parts throughout the various drawings.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Turning to FIGS. 1-4, various tables 1a-d are shown. Table 1a is arcuate; table 1b is round; table 1c is rectangular, and table 1d is square. Tables 1a-d each include a table top 3a-d having a top surface 5a-d and a bottom surface 7a-d. As shown in FIGS. 5 and 9, table tops 3a-d each include a core or medium 11 made of a light weight material such as corrugated or honey-combed paperboard which may be resin treated to add further stiffness to the core. Other light weight materials, such as styrofoam or foamed resins, may also be used to form the core. The core 11 is covered on its top and bottom (or inner and outer) surfaces by a liner or coating 13 which extends beyond the forward edges of the core to define a channel 15. Liner 13 is preferably formica, or similar coating which may be easily washed and may be formed in many colors.

Turning to FIG. 5, a flexible extruded plastic peripheral finishing piece 17 is received in the table top

edge channel 15 of the tables 1a,b. Finishing piece 17 has a rounded or curved head section 19 with legs 21 which are received in channels 15. The rounded head 19 is exposed and is provided so that the units have no sharp edges which could potentially injure children. Because the finishing piece 17 is flexible, the extruded plastic finishing piece can be cut to a length equal to the perimeter of the table. This single piece can then be introduced into the table top channel. The configuration of this finishing piece 17 can also be used in short sections for holding the ends of the peripheral finishing piece together.

Turning to FIG. 9, a peripheral finishing piece 22 for the rectangular tables includes an elongate member 23 which extends along the sides of tables 1c and 1d and a curved member 25 which is received at the corners of the tables. Finishing member 23 has a generally rectangular base portion 27 which is received in channel 15 and a rounded head portion 29 which is exposed. The head and base portions 27 and 29 are separated by a wall 31. Wall 31 adds structural integrity to the piece 23. The fit of portion 23 in channel 15 is very snug and is maintained in the slot by friction. This piece is formed of resilient polymer or the like, to add cushioning to the perimeter of these tables at their edges.

Corner piece 25 (FIG. 9) is fitted into tables 1a-b, where required, and includes a rounded head section 33 and legs 35 which are received in the table channel. A lip 37 is formed at the ends of the members 25 and extends outwardly therefrom. Lip 37 is formed along the outer surface of the corner piece and is received in the peripheral finishing piece 23 to provide an area of joinder between pieces 23 and corner pieces 25. These corner pieces 25 are formed of more rigid polymer.

All the finishing pieces define a small shoulder 39 at the base of their respective head sections. Shoulder 39 receive the liners 13 of core 11 so that the outer edge of the finishing members are flush with the outer surfaces of the table. This will give the table a smooth surface without any interruptions or sharp edges.

Turning to FIG. 7, a groove 51 is formed in the bottom surface 7 of the tables. Groove 51 receives a channel 53 which, in turn, receives a reinforcing bar 55 of a framework support. Channel 53 has walls 57 and a base 59 defining a space 61 in which bar 55 is received. Flanges 63 extend from the walls over the bottom surface of the tables. Channel 53 is provided to prevent the bar 55 from damaging the medium 11, but yet provides reinforcement therefor.

As seen in the various FIGS. 1E, 2D, 3E, or 4D, the bars 55 are placed in the table surface in such a manner as to be near as much of the periphery of the table as possible. In tables 1b-d, bars 55 form rectangles. In table 1a, the bars 55 form a truncate and inverted V, as noted. The bars 55 are joined at corners 63. Bosses 65 are placed at the corners 63 and se-

cured to the bars 55, as by welding, as noted. Bars 55 may either butt against bosses 63, as shown in the FIGS., or extend around a portion of the bosses. Bosses 63 are internally threaded as at 67, for reception of legs.

Legs 71 have upper, externally threaded sections 73 which are threadably received in the bosses and bottom ground engaging sections 75. The legs are preferably made of hollow metal or polymer tubes which have semispherical rubber feet 77 placed into or at the bottoms thereof. Rubber feet have walls 79 which extend inside of the leg tube to frictionally hold the feet to the tube. A cover 81 surrounds a lower portion of the legs. Cover 81 is made of rubber and is shaped complimentary to the shape of the leg and foot.

An alternative form of end connector for the style of finishing pieces as shown at 17 and 22 is disclosed in FIG. 12. In certain instances, where the flexible polymer material that forms the peripheral finishing pieces, that extend entirely around the peripheral edges of the table tops, is sufficiently flexible, then the finishing piece can be manipulated around the corners of the tables, particularly where the table may be fabricated into the arcuate shape, as shown in FIG. 1A, or in the round configuration, as shown in FIG. 2A. Furthermore, it is just as likely where the peripheral finishing piece has sufficient flexibility, in order to add cushioning to the lateral edges of the table top, then the finishing piece can be treated, such as by the application of some heat, curved around the corners of the tables, such as the rectangular and square tables as shown in FIGS. 3A and 4A. Hence, the finishing piece may be continuous around the entire perimeter of the structured table tops. In that case, an alternative form of end connector, such as that shown in FIG. 12, may be employed. Only one connector need be utilized, and that is at the two adjacent ends of the finished piece, after it has been inserted, glued in place, and arranged entirely around the perimeter of the table top. The connector includes an outer semicircular portion 82, that is generally slightly larger in diameter than the curved head section 19, or the heel portion 29, of the shown finishing pieces in FIGS. 5 and 9. Integrally formed inwardly of the curved portion 82 is a second arcuate portion 83, and which is spaced slightly greater than the thickness of the head portions 19 and 29, by means of an integral spacer component 84. Hence, the two ends of the peripheral finishing piece, after it has been inserted entirely around the perimeter of the table, then have their head portions, either 19 or 29, as shown, inserted into the spacing 85 formed between the curved portions 82 and 83, and tightly slid into contact against the spacer 84, glued in place, and thereby provide a reasonably smooth finish for the ends of the flexible and cushioning type peripheral finishing component, necessitating the use of only a single connector, such as 82, for

tightly securing the ends of the finishing piece together. FIG. 13 discloses the thickness of the spacer 84, so as to provide a reasonable spacer opening 85, into which the head portions 19 or 29 may insert, when finishing the ends of the resilient cushioning finishing pieces, when inserted, and installed, around the perimeter of a structured table.

As can be appreciated, the tables of the present invention are simple to put together. The tables are shipped with the reinforcing bars and finishing members already secured to the table top. The table top is completely assembled including their installed peripheral cushioning finishing piece. The legs are separate from the table top. All that need be done is screw the legs into the bosses.

This provides for a lightweight table which is sturdy and easy to assembly. Variations within the scope of the appended claims will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The foregoing disclosure is thus set forth for illustrative purposes only.

Claims

1. A table including:

a table top including a core having upper and lower surfaces, said upper and lower surfaces being covered with a liner, said liner extending beyond edges of said core to define a channel;

a finishing piece received in said channel, said finishing piece having a cushioned external surface;

a groove formed in said table top lower surface;

reinforcing members received in said table lower disposed groove, said members defining corners;

a boss secured to said reinforcing members at said corners, said boss having a connecting surface; and

legs, said legs having an externally threaded upper portion which is connected to said bosses.

2. The table of claim 1 wherein said boss having a threaded surface, and each leg having an upper portion which is threaded for connection to said bosses.

3. The table of claim 1 wherein said core comprises corrugated paperboard, honey-combed paperboard, expanded foam, or expanded resin.

4. The table of claim 3 wherein said finishing piece includes an elongate member having a foot section having legs received in said edge channel and a head section extending outwardly from said channel, said head section defining said

- generally curved surface of said finishing piece.
5. The table of claim 4 wherein said finishing piece is resilient to add cushioning around the periphery of the table top to which it secures. 5
 6. The table of claim 4 wherein said elongate member includes a wall separating said head section from said foot section and a web extending between ends of said finishing member legs to define a generally hollow member. 10
 7. The table of claim 6 wherein said finishing piece includes a corner member received at curved corners of said table, said curved corner member including a front wall and a back wall joined by a web, said front and back walls being received in said channel, said web being generally arcuate and extending outwardly from said channel. 15 20
 8. The table of claim 7 wherein said curved and straight finishing members interfit with each other; said curved finishing member having a lip at an end of its legs, said lip being received in said finishing piece. 25
 9. The table of claim 1 wherein said reinforcing members include reinforcing bars.
 10. The table of claim 9 wherein said reinforcing bars are connected to an external surface of said bosses. 30
 11. The table of claim 10 wherein said reinforcing bar corners define a radius, said radius surrounding said bosses, said bosses being secured in said radius. 35
 12. The table of claim 1 wherein said legs comprise generally hollow tubes. 40
 13. The table of claim 1 wherein said hollow tubes are metal.
 14. The table of claim 1 wherein said hollow tubes are polymer. 45
 15. The table of claim 12 wherein a foot piece is received in said leg at a bottom thereof, said foot having a rounded ground engaging portion and an annular lip which is received within said leg. 50
 16. The table of claim 15 including a leg covering, said leg covering enclosing said leg foot and at least a lower portion of said leg. 55
 17. The table of claim 1 and including a connector, said connector being formed of a pair of arcuate members, spaced apart a distance so as to provide a spacing there between, and said connector cooperating with the ends of the finishing piece to provide an inner connection of the entire finishing piece together after its attachment within the channel of the table top.
 18. The table of claim 17 and wherein the arcuate portions of the connector having a radius substantially equivalent to the outer portion of the finishing piece for a table top.
 19. A table including:
 - a table top having a core providing upper and lower surfaces, said upper and lower surfaces being covered with a liner, said liner extending at least to the edges of said core to form said table top;
 - a finishing piece connecting to the edges of said core and liners, said finishing piece having an outer surface to form the periphery of said table top;
 - a reinforcing member connecting to the underside of said table top, said reinforcing member having corners;
 - a boss secured to said reinforcing member at said corners, said boss having a connecting surface; and
 - legs, said legs having fastening means provided at the upper ends for connection with said reinforcing member bosses to provide support for the table top above the floor.
 20. The table of claim 19 wherein said core comprises corrugated paperboard, honey-combed paperboard, expanded foam, or expanded resin.

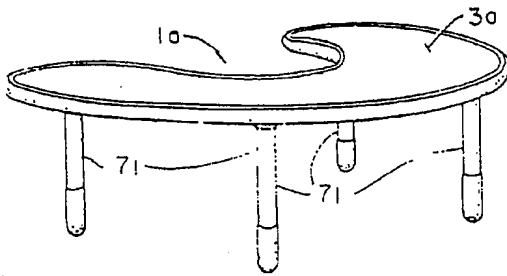


FIG. 1A

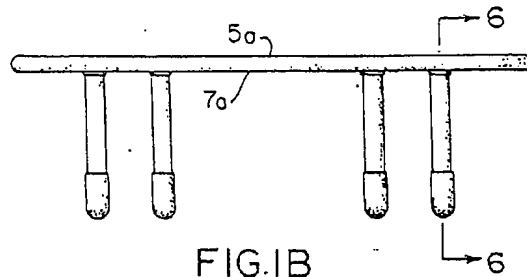


FIG. 1B

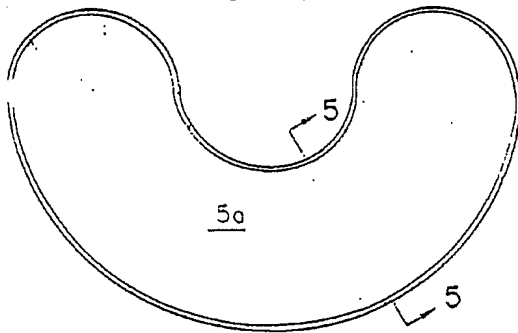


FIG. 1C



FIG. 1D

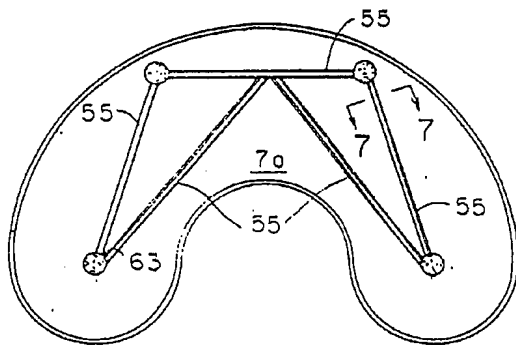


FIG. 1E

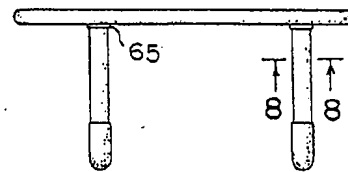


FIG. 1F

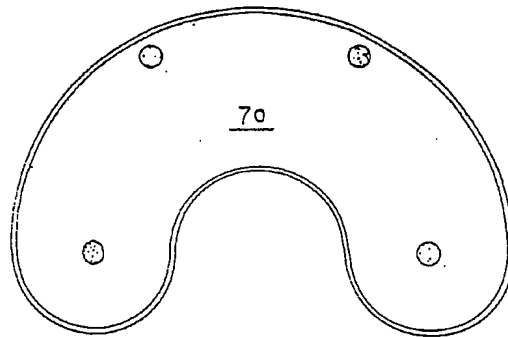


FIG. 1G

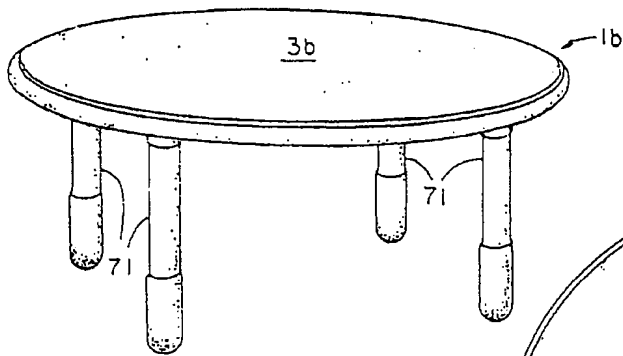


FIG. 2A

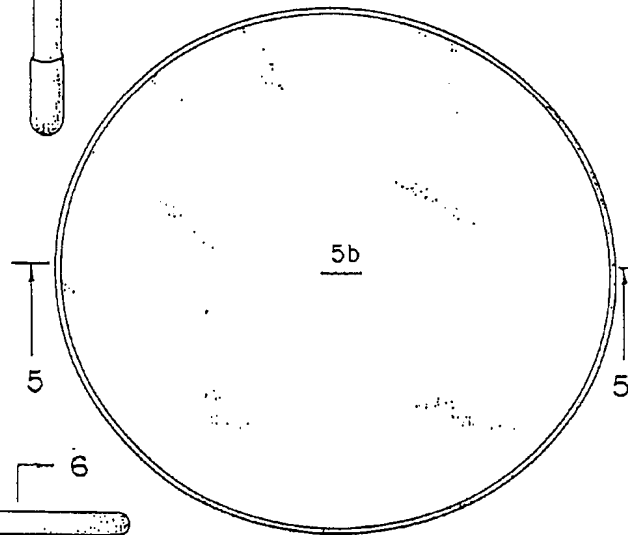


FIG. 2B

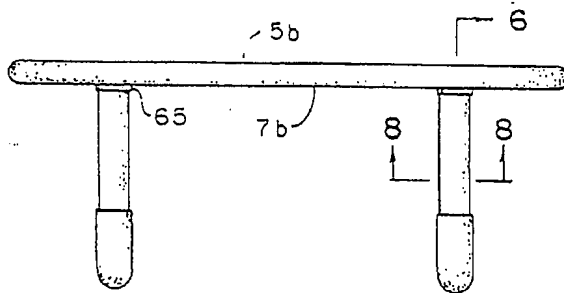


FIG. 2C

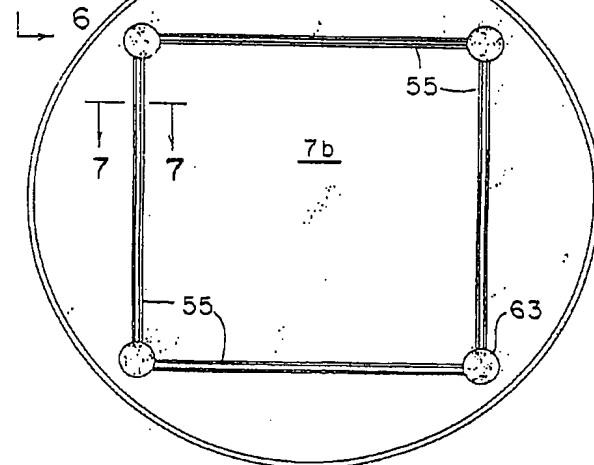
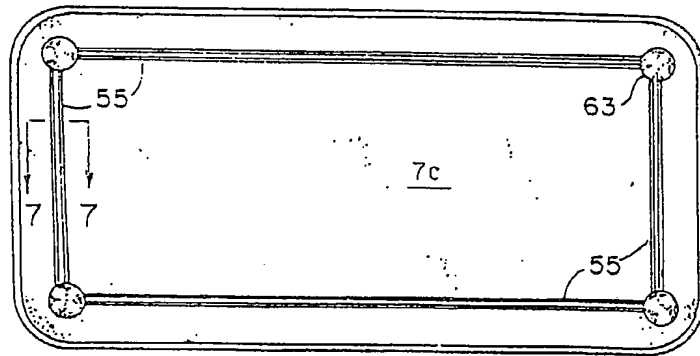
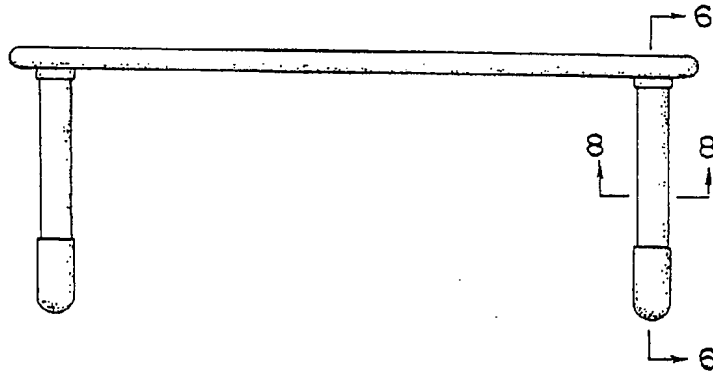
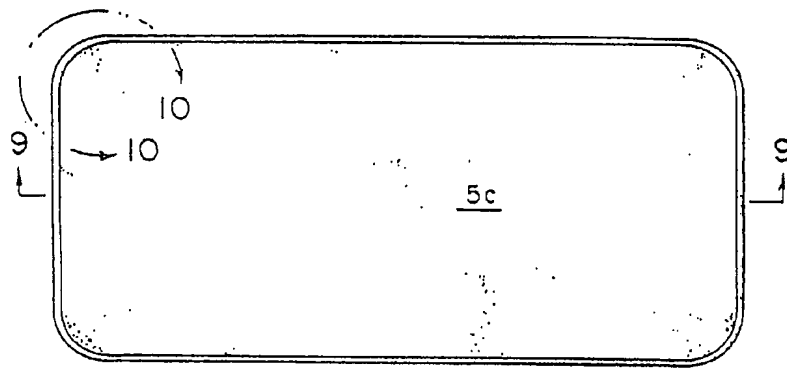
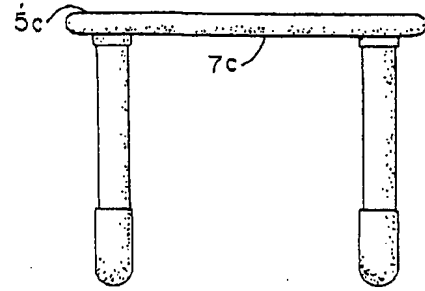
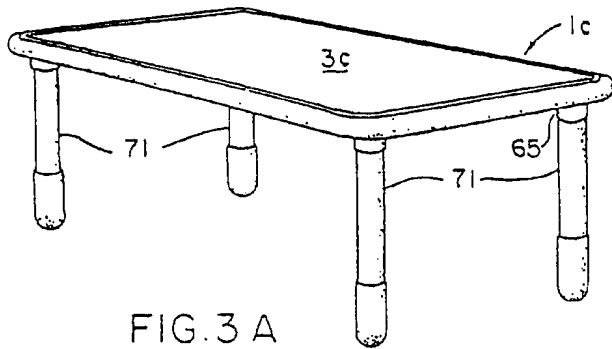
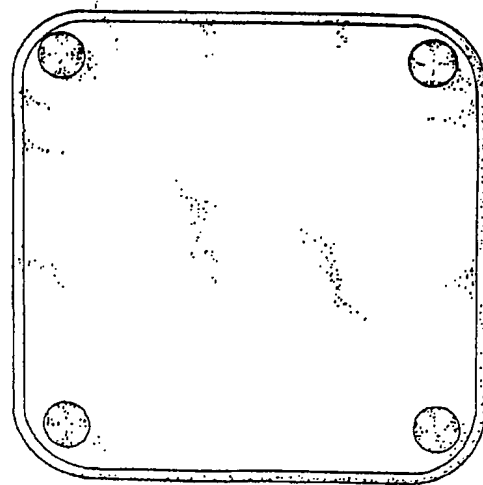
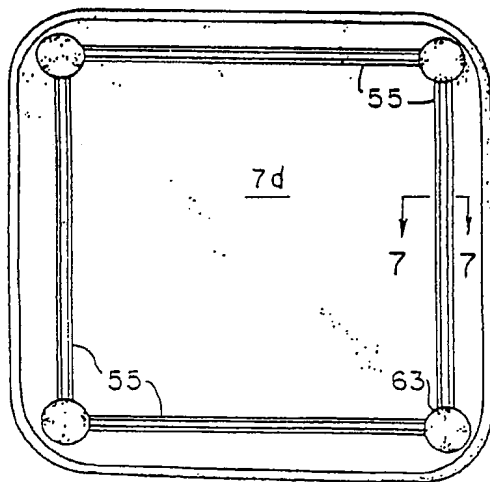
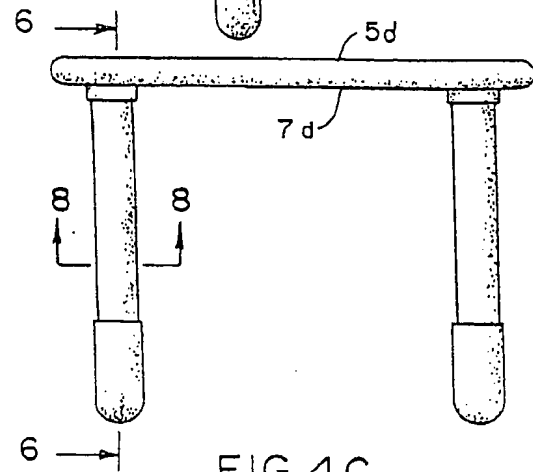
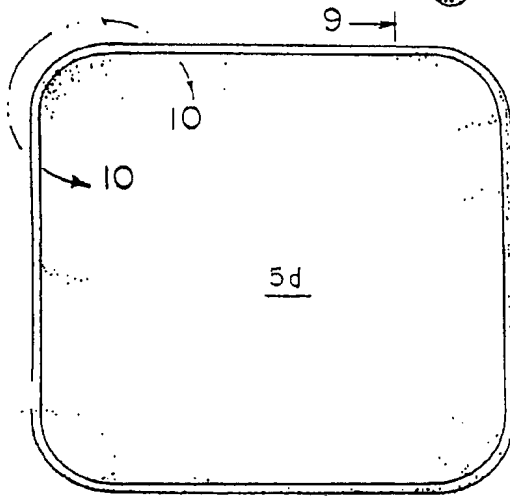
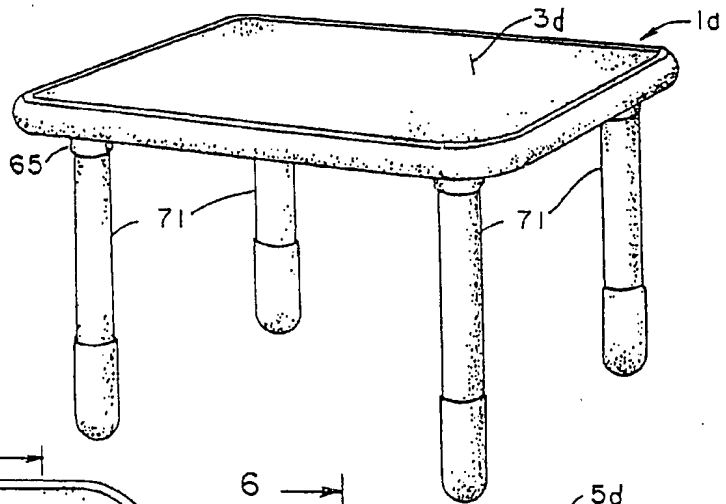
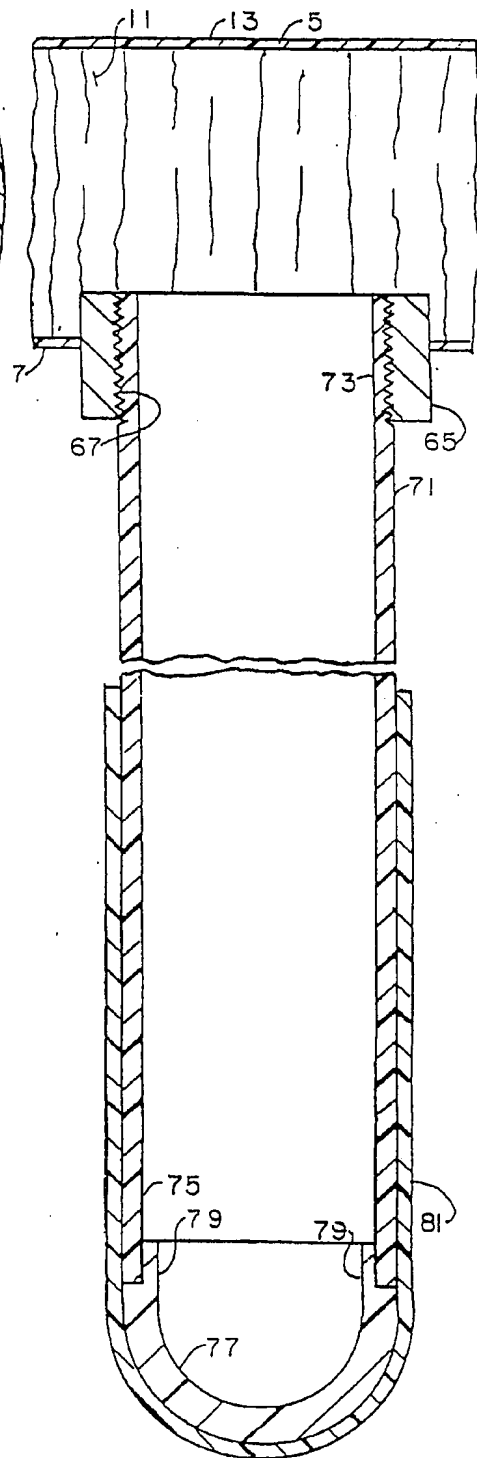
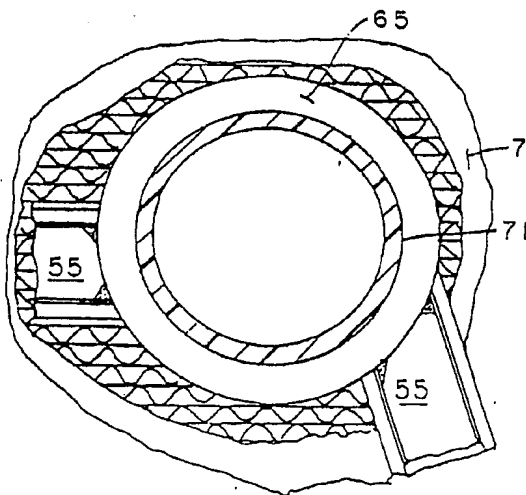
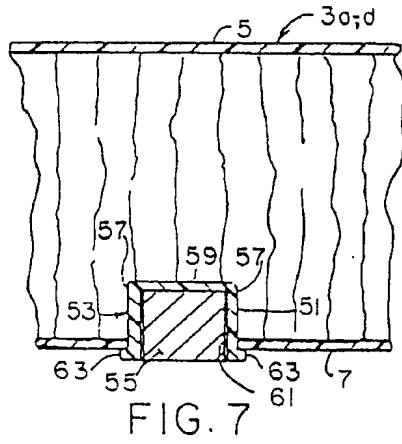
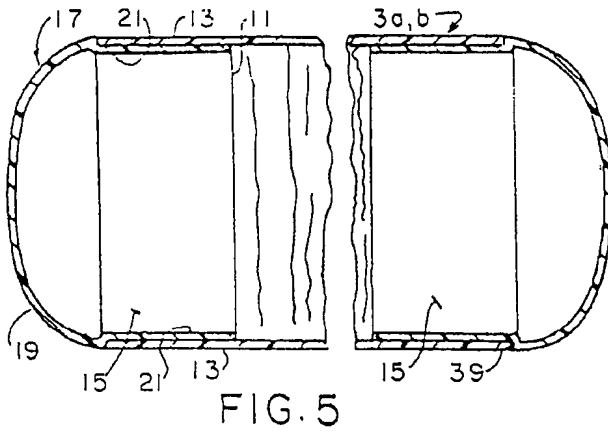


FIG. 2D







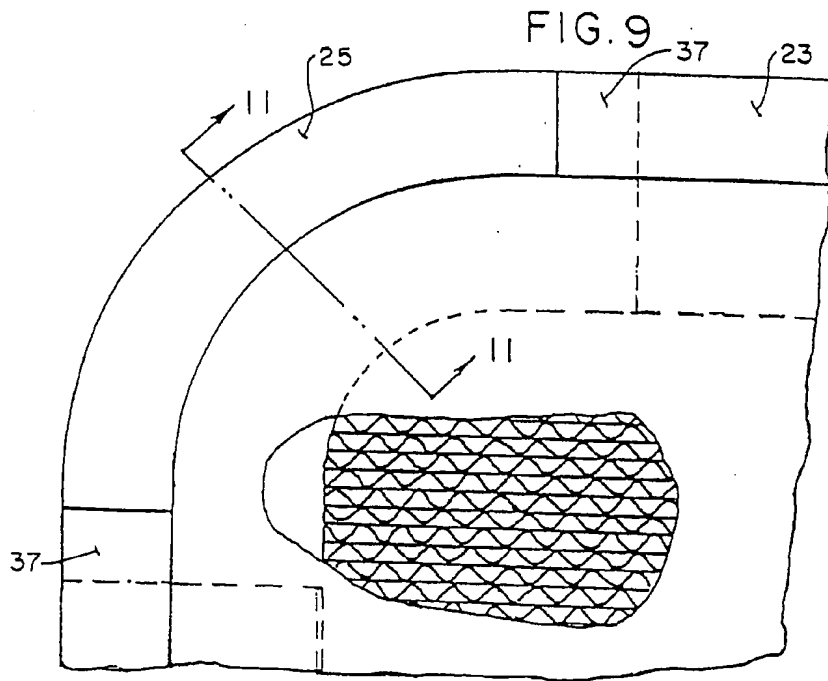
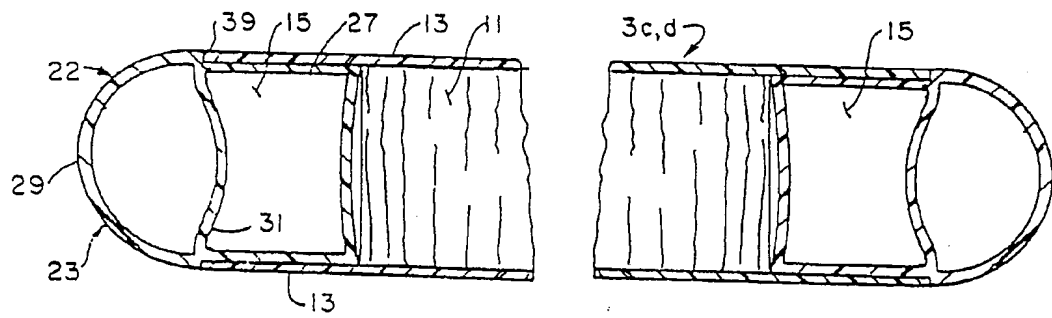


FIG. 10

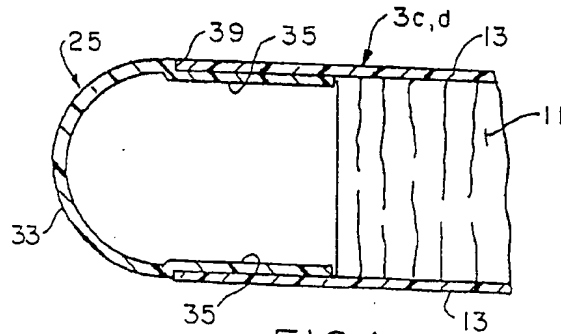


FIG. 11

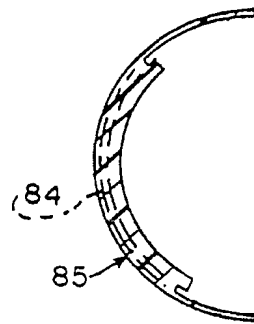
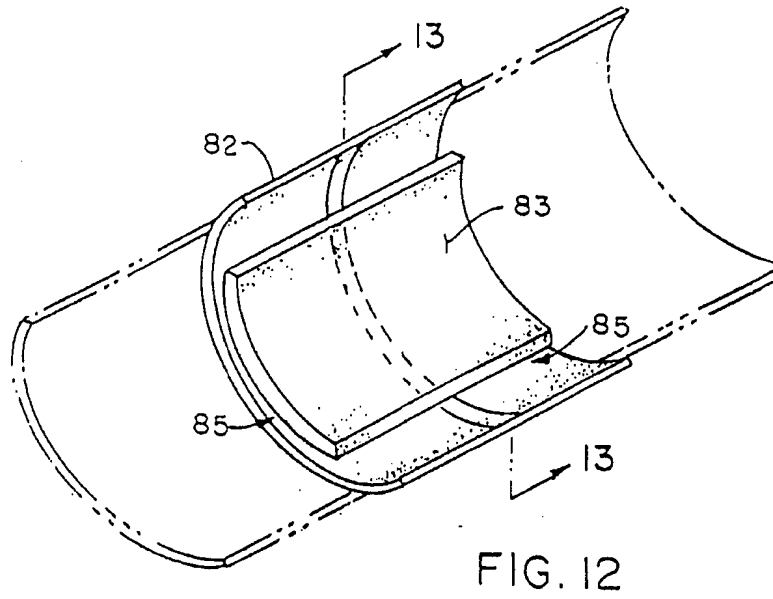


FIG. 13



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 63 0045

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.6)
A	US-A-3 906 127 (HOLLMANN ET AL.) * column 1, line 44 - column 3, line 27; figures 1-3 *	1,3-5, 19,20	A47B13/08
A	FR-A-2 670 122 (DECATHLON PRODUCTION SNC) * page 3, line 31 - page 7, line 30; figure 1 *	1-3,14, 19,20	
A	FR-A-2 637 474 (SCAB GIARDINO) * page 2, line 12 - line 32; figure 2 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.6)
			A47B A47D E04C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 7 August 1995	Examiner Mysliwetz, W
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure F : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 (04/92) (P4/C01)